([illegible] YEAR.) [illegible] THE [illegible] (No. [illegible].)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Eaſton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of eight weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That William Marbury be agent of this ſtate, to execute the truſt and power repoſed in him by virtue of this act, from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, until the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

II. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſuperintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the ſeveral collectors of the reſpective counties within this ſtate, appointed ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent is hereby authoriſed and required to call upon the treaſurers of the reſpective ſhores for an accurate ſtatement of all arrearages and balances due from ſuch collectors, and ſuch accounts ſhall be furniſhed by the ſaid treaſurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of balances due to the ſtate on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the ſaid agent ſhall have power to require payment of, and, if neceſſary, to ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with any ſuch debtors, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all monies due to the ſtate for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if neceſſary, ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent may allow for inſolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted,* That whenever there ſhall be occaſion to expoſe to public ſale the property of any collector, or his ſecurities, by virtue of any execution already iſſued, or to be iſſued for this purpoſe, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe at leaſt thirty days public notice to be given of ſuch ſale, and ſhall attend the ſame, and if it ſhall appear that there is danger of loſing any part of the debt due to the ſtate, and not otherwiſe, ſhall purchaſe any property ſo expoſed to ſale for the uſe of the ſtate, in payment, or part payment, as the caſe may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whoſe property may be ſo purchaſed, and that no purchaſe authoriſed by this act ſhall be conſidered as made on the part of the ſtate, unleſs a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after ſuch ſale and purchaſe; and any property ſo purchaſed for the uſe of the ſtate, the ſaid agent may again expoſe to public auction on the moſt advantageous terms, for the uſe of the ſtate, and if the ſame be ſold on credit, which ſhall in no caſe exceed the term of two years, the ſaid agent ſhall take bond, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, from the purchaſers of ſuch property, and all bonds by him ſo taken ſhall be depoſited, with an accurate liſt thereof ſubſcribed by him, in the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall be a lien upon the real property of ſuch purchaſers, and their ſecurities, from the reſpective dates, or ſo much thereof as is mentioned in the ſchedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent is hereby directed to diſpoſe of all confiſcated Britiſh property that remains unſold, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and that where the quantity of land in any one body ſubject to ſuch ſale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, ſuch land ſhall be diſpoſed of at public ſale, of the time and place of which ſale at leaſt thirty days previous notice ſhall be given by public advertiſement; and that at the time of any ſale by virtue of this act, the ſaid agent ſhall make known that he only ſells the right of this ſtate thereto, and that the ſtate doth not guaranty the title to the ſame, or any part thereof, but that the purchaſe muſt be in all reſpects at the riſk of the purchaſer.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That no payment in future by any officer or perſon indebted to the ſtate ſhall be valid and effectual, unleſs made to the treaſurer of the weſtern or eaſtern ſhore, or to the agent for the time being, or unleſs made to the clerks and ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, in the caſes where the ſaid clerks and ſheriffs are by law authoriſed to receive the ſame.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the agent ſhall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all caſes of [illegible] debts, to take back any property heretofore purchaſed by any perſon, and not yet paid for, in caſes where the perſon ſo having purchaſed, and his ſecurities, are not capable of paying for the ſame, and to compromiſe the ſame upon terms and principles of equity and juſtice, by and with the advice and conſent aforeſaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular ſtatement of his proceedings under this ſection before the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the agent, with the approbation and conſent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered to compromiſe any ſuit depending in chancery with any ſtate debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the intereſt of the ſtate, and to obtain the ſpeedy receipt of the ſums due.

X. *And be it enacted,* That if, under the terms of any compromiſe made as aforeſaid, the property heretofore purchaſed ſhould be taken back and reveſted in the ſtate, the ſame may be ſold by the agent, and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered to ſell the ſame at public ſale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole intereſt, annually, on the firſt day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, ſhall be returned to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and reported to the general aſſembly at their ſeſſion next enſuing the taking of ſuch bonds.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That all caſes in chancery, where no compromiſe under this act is effected, ſhall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authoriſed and required to call on the attorney-general to proſecute or defend the ſame to immediate final deciſion; and the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and empowered, at the requeſt of the agent, in caſes of difficulty, to aid the attorney general, by employing any perſon to attend to ſurveys where neceſſary, or otherwiſe to aſſiſt in the proſecution or defence of ſaid ſuits, which perſon or perſons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the perſons ſo employed, together with the ſum allowed for their ſervices, to be laid before the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That if any bond debtor to the ſtate for confiſcated property purchaſed, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and ſundry reſolves of the general aſſembly, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe proceſs to iſſue for the whole principal and intereſt then due, or ſhall proceed on any execution already iſſued, and ſerved and ſuſpended, as occaſion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authoriſed to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and neceſſary.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds inſtalled, or otherwiſe, for the emiſſions of paper money of ſeventeen hundred and ſixty nine, and ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That no proceſs ſhall iſſue againſt any of the public debtors, unleſs by the direction of the ſaid agent.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to fix ſuch days of ſale of property taken by *fieri facias,* at the ſuit of the ſtate, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at leaſt twenty days public notice thereof; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo have power to ſuſpend the ſales, from time to time, as he may think moſt to the advantage of the ſtate.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall pay into the treaſury, in ſpecie, the amount of all ſpecie by him received in the diſcharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes where bonds ſhall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds ſhall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on ſo much of the ſaid real property as the governor and council ſhall think ſufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a ſchedule to be annexed to the ſaid bond, in which caſe it ſhall be a lien on the property contained in ſuch ſchedule, and no more; ſuch bond and ſchedule to be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all bonds taken in virtue of this act ſhall expreſs the county in which the obligors reſpectively reſide, and the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall, within one month after he receives them reſpectively, cauſe them, with the ſchedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the ſaid record, certified under the hand and official ſeal of the ſaid clerk, ſhall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this ſtate as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any ſuch bonds reſide on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall, within ſix months from the time he receives the ſame reſpectively, tranſmit to the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, in the ſame manner as papers on public ſervice are tranſmitted, a copy of ſuch bonds and ſchedules, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors, and in ſuch caſe a copy of the ſaid record, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, ſhall be good evidence as aforeſaid.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall render to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore [illegible] quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and ſhall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the ſame to the ſaid treaſurer, who ſhall in his annual report to the general aſſembly, ſtate fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds by him received from the ſaid agent, and the times when the ſame were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall render a fair and full account of his ſeveral proceedings under the authority of this act to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and within the firſt ten days after its commencement, in which account ſhall be ſpecified, under diſtinct heads, his own receipts, and thoſe of the treaſurer, and of all transfers of ſtock upon which he may be entitled to commiſſion, and in which ſhall alſo be contained a particular eſtimate of his commiſſions, ſhewing how and upon what the ſame aroſe due.

XXI. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent ſhall be allowed for his ſervices the following commiſſions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treaſurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds with ſecurity taken by the ſaid agent in virtue of this act, three per cent. provided that the whole amount of his commiſſion ſhall not exceed five hundred pounds current money, and he ſhall lay an account of the ſame, on oath, before the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

XXII. *And be it enacted,* That hereafter it ſhall be the duty of the agent, and the treaſurers of the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores reſpectively, to receive, as well the fifteen per cent. intereſt, if any ſhall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now, or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and which fifteen per cent. ſo collected, ſhall be the only fund out of which the agent ſhall draw his commiſſion of three per cent. for collecting the ſame; provided that the ſaid agent ſhall not be entitled to any commiſſion upon the monies ariſing from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unleſs in caſes where the ſame ſhall not be paid by the ſheriffs and clerks reſpectively, to the treaſurer within one month after the time preſcribed by law, and unleſs the ſaid agent ſhall thereafter receive the ſame from the ſaid officers reſpectively, and the ſame pay to the ſaid treaſurer.

XXIII. *And be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, ſhall give bond to the ſtate, before the governor and council, in the penalty of ſixty thouſand dollars, with ſuch ſecurity as the governor and council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment, the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

XXIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he ſhall not give bond, and take the oath aforeſaid, before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid William Marbury by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity, and taking the oath aforeſaid.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

PROCESS will certainly be directed againſt all delinquent ſtate debtors who fail to make their payments by the 10th day of March next.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

HAGUE, *November* 21.

ADMIRAL WINTER's account of the naval engagement of the 11th ult. is now printed, and the convention have reſolved,

1. That the admiral's ſhip the *Fryheit*, was defended to the laſt.

2. That the Engliſh fleet, though only equal in the number of the ſhips of the line to the Batavian fleet, was ſuperior in force.

3. The Engliſh covered more ſea, and were alſo better in concert with each other.

4. That the Engliſh fleet had the advantage of the attack.

5. That the retreat of ſix of the Dutch ſhips was the chief cauſe of the loſs of the battle.

Our two ſtate priſoners, the penſionary and count Bentnick, will be exchanged with England, it is ſaid, for admiral Winter and another of our naval commanders.

LONDON, *December* 11.

The Portugueſe miniſter at Paris, has received, by an extraordinary courier, from his court, the unconditional ratification of the treaty of peace concluded between the two countries. It was at firſt doubted whether the Directory, in conſequence of her majeſty's tardineſs, would conclude the ratification on their part; yet it was hoped that the miniſter, M. d'Aranjo, might be able to appeaſe them; and it is now generally believed, that the ratification has taken place.

While Buonaparte is proceeding on the buſineſs of the congreſs at Raſtadt, general Deſaix conducts the organization of the army of England. Inſtructions are ſaid to be ſent to Spain, relative to the part which the navy of that country is to take in the expedition againſt Britain.

The Directory intend to appoint a miniſter extraordinary to the court of Berlin, to compliment his Pruſſian majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne; a

miſſion which they conſider, at this time, very important, when England and Ruſſia endeavour to circumvent the young king, that they may get poſſeſſion of his mind, which is ſaid to be bold and enterpriſing, and ſecure in their favour the influence of the cabinet, which will be very conſiderable in the congreſs at Raſtadt.

The Hambourg mail of the 28th ult. ſays, that the Ruſſian court has entered into a new connexion with a German power; but neither the name nor terms are mentioned.

December 14.

Thomas Muir, preſident of the Scotch defenders, who was baniſhed to Botany Bay, whence he effected his eſcape, has arrived at Bourdeaux, and is on his way to Paris.

NORFOLK, *February 6.*

At a late hour laſt night, captain Colley of the ſhip Flora, arrived in town from Hampton Roads, where his ſhip now lies, after a paſſage of 44 days from Guernſey. Captain Colley politely handed us London papers of 11th, 15th and 19th December; he gave a few to ſome of the officers of the Britiſh ſhips of war lying in the Roads. From thoſe we received we haſten to give the following crude ſummary of

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

That generals Buonaparte and Joubert had arrived on the 6th of December at Paris; that a great part of the army of Italy had returned into France; that a new conſpiracy had taken place in Paris, and that a number of the conſpirators were committed to the temple; that the pope refuſes to acknowledge the independence of the Ciſalpine republic, in conſequence of which 10,000 republicans are marching towards Rimini, to ſupport the demand of the Ciſalpine ambaſſador; that every exertion is making in France to organize the army which is to act againſt England. It is alſo ſaid at Paris, that the pope has entered into a ſecret treaty with the emperor of Ruſſia; that the king of Pruſſia is dead; and that in conſequence of the ratification of the treaty between Portugal and France, the Engliſh troops at Liſbon are reduced to extreme want; earl St. Vincent ſtill continues off the harbour of Liſbon.

Stocks experience but little variation—on the 11th December, conſols were at 49 1-8.

On the 14th December, Meſſrs. Fox, Sheridan, and other members of the oppoſition, attended in their places in the houſe of commons: their attendance was occaſioned by the general alarm which Mr. Pitt's new financial bill has cauſed in all parts.

Of our Commiſſioners,

We have no other account, than what was received by a veſſel from Havre, which had put into Guernſey in diſtreſs, prior to captain Colley's ſailing, which informed that there were three commiſſioners appointed on the part of the French republic to treat with ours—and that the general opinion was that matters would be amicably adjuſted.

BALTIMORE, *February 14.*

A MELANCHOLY FACT.

By a gentleman, juſt from the Suſquehanna, we are informed, that on Saturday the 10th inſtant, ſome malicious perſons wilfully ſet fire to and burnt a houſe near the canal, wherein were ſix perſons, all of whom were conſumed. The particulars, as far as we can underſtand, are, that ſome people belonging to the canal lodged with the people of this houſe, who diſagreed, and the party of the houſe having proved too ſtrong for the others, they went off; but returning ſome time after with ſeveral others, entered the houſe by violence, killed two children, and threw them behind the fire; then faſtening the others in, ſet fire to the houſe and burnt it, with all its contents. The above gentleman further adds, that he ſaw the body of one perſon, not wholly conſumed, and that five of the perpetrators of this villainous deed were taken, and are in confinement.

February 19.

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we ſtated on Wedneſday reſpecting the relinquiſhment of the poſts on the Miſſiſſippi, within the American line, by the Spaniſh government; at leaſt ſo far as relates to the intentions for this purpoſe; for we were rather premature in ſtating the buſineſs as already accompliſhed. Thomas Stoughton, Eſq. his Catholic majeſty's conſul for this city, has received a letter from his excellency Don Gavoſo de Lemos, the preſent governor of New-Orleans, dated the 18th January, ſtating particularly, that orders had been received from his majeſty for the immediate delivery of the poſts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were ſtill making, for carrying theſe orders into effect with every poſſible expedition.

New-York D. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a Spaniſh gentleman in New-Orleans, dated January 18, addreſſed to a reſpectable merchant of this city.

"Since writing you on the 26th of December, the long conteſted limits have been ceded to the American general. The poſt of the Natchez, not far from our capital, now belongs to that nation, which will make them our near neighbours.—They have beſides the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi."

Tranſlated extract from a paper, entitled, Moniteur de la Louiſiane, printed at New-Orleans, dated January 15, 1798.

"The governor of this province having received by the laſt packet the orders of his majeſty to evacuate the forts of Walnut Hills and Natchez, immediately took proper meaſures for their execution, having ſent off the neceſſary advices for Natchez."

The above leaves no doubt of the important fact of the evacuation of our poſts by the Spaniards. The Gazette containing the article we have ſeen.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, January 18, to a perſon in this city.

Orders have been received from the court of Spain to deliver up the poſts without any further delay, and the garriſons of Walnut Hills and Natchez will evacuate thoſe places on the news reaching them. The orders have come by the September packet, via the Havanna, and have relieved the governor from the greateſt difficulty he ever experienced.

The demarcation of limits will take place it is ſuppoſed in March. This information has not yet been officially announced here, although an expreſs was ſent with the news two days ago to the Natchez.

From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 15.*

In the houſe of repreſentatives this morning, previous to order, an affray took place, within the bar, betwixt Meſſrs. Griſwold and Lyon. The particulars we have not been able to learn with any degree of preciſion or accuracy.

[Since writing the above, we have received the following from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, who was preſent.]

Mr. Brown,

LEST the affair which took place this morning between Mr. Griſwold and Mr. Lyon ſhould be miſunderſtood, I ſend you the following account, which having been ſhewn to ſeveral gentlemen who were eye-witneſſes, may be relied on as accurate and authentic.

Before the houſe was called to order Mr. Griſwold came into the hall, and took his ſeat with a cane in his hand. He was reading a letter, when Mr. Lyon, who had not before appeared ſince he finiſhed his defence, came into the hall with a cane in his hand alſo, and took his ſeat; the houſe not being yet called to order. He placed his ſtick beſide his chair or behind it, and began to write or look at papers. Mr. Griſwold perceiving him, took up his ſtick, advanced towards him in front, from the oppoſite ſide of the houſe, and ſtruck him with the ſtick. Mr. Lyon, either immediately on receiving the blow, or immediately before, roſe, advanced towards Mr. Griſwold, and endeavoured to cloſe in with him, this Mr. Griſwold avoided, and repeated the blow nine or ten times, ſtriking ſometimes on the head, and ſometimes on the ſhoulders. At length they cloſed, Mr. Griſwold threw Mr. Lyon, fell with him, and in that ſituation, gave him a blow in the face with his fiſt—when they were ſeparated.

A BYSTANDER.

The houſe adjourned at 1 o'clock.

[The following account differing in ſome meaſure from the foregoing, is taken from Claypoole's Daily Advertiſer.]

Feeling as we do for the honour and dignity of our national legiſlature, it is painful to us to recount any thing which may have a tendency to leſſen that honour and dignity in the eſtimation of our fellow-citizens, and of the world at large. It excited unpleaſant ſenſations in us to recount to the public, the groſs indecency and inſult committed upon the perſon of Mr. Griſwold by Mr. Lyon, and the lengthy proceedings which have been had thereon. It is with deep concern, therefore, that we are again called upon to relate another fracas which this day took place on the floor of the houſe of repreſentatives, in conſequence of the former inſult and indecency. Since, however, it has taken place, and muſt be known, we ſhall relate the circumſtances as accurately as we are able, without comment or remark.

About a quarter after eleven o'clock, after prayers, whilſt the ſpeaker was in his chair, and many members in their places, but before the houſe had been called to order, and before the journals had been read, Mr. Griſwold entered the houſe, and obſerving Mr. Lyon in his place (who ſat writing) he went up to him with a pretty ſtrong walking ſtick in his hand, with which he immediately began to beat him with great violence. Mr. Griſwold's approach was obſerved by Mr. Lyon, but before he could get from behind his deſk, he had received ſome blows. As ſoon as he got on the floor of the houſe, he endeavoured to lay hold of G. (having no ſtick or weapon in his hand) but he was prevented from doing ſo by Mr. G's falling back, and the continual blows with which he was aſſailed. At length getting behind the ſpeaker's chair, Mr. L ſnatched up the tongs from the fire: the combatants then cloſed, and came down together upon the floor, Mr. Griſwold being uppermoſt. The members in the houſe, who till now ſeemed to look on with amazement at the ſcene, without an attempt to put an end to it, got round the parties, and ſeparated them, but not before Mr. Lyon had aimed a blow at Mr. Griſwold's head with the tongs, but which he parried off. The ſpeaker was now called upon to deſire members to take their ſeats, and form the houſe. Whilſt this was doing the two enraged members met again without the bar, and, but for the door-keeper and ſome gentlemen preſent, would have renewed the combat. Order having been obtained (at leaſt as much as it was poſſible to obtain from the agitated ſtate of the houſe) the clerk proceeded to read the journals, and the buſineſs of the day was entered upon. It continued till one o'clock, when from the perturbation which was naturally occaſioned by ſuch a ſcene, and it being evident that buſineſs was but little attended to by a great part of the houſe, a motion for adjournment was made and carried. It will appear that no notice was taken of this proceeding in courſe of the ſtate.

Annapolis, February 22.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges, when, after conſiderable diſcuſſion, Mr. R. Williams moved to amend the reſolution reported, by ſtriking out the words "be for this diſorderly behaviour expelled," and inſert in their place, "is highly cenſurable, and that he be reprimanded by the ſpeaker, in the preſence of this houſe."

This amendment called forth a number of obſervations; the queſtion was, however, at length taken upon it, and it was negatived 52 to 44.

The queſtion was then taken upon the reſolution as reported for the expulſion of Mr. Lyon, which was agreed to 51 to 45.

The committee then roſe, and reported the amendment * to the reſolution which had been agreed to (which was what related to the ſecond offence of Mr. Lyon) together with the evidence which had been taken before it.

The houſe took up the report, and the queſtion being put upon the amendment, it was agreed to 49 to 46.

The queſtion was then about to be put upon the reſolution as amended, and the yeas and nays taken (which had been called for and agreed to) when Mr. R. Williams renewed his amendment, for confining the puniſhment of Mr. Lyon to a reprimand by the ſpeaker in the preſence of the houſe.

The ayes upon this queſtion were the nays upon the final queſtion; and *vice verſa*, without an individual variation.

The amendment of Mr. Williams being negatived, the queſtion then returned upon the reſolution for an expulſion.

Upon which queſtion, the ayes and nays were as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs.	Beer	Hoſmer
	Bartlett	Imlay
	Bayard	Kittera
	Brookes	Lyman
	Bullock	Machir
	Champlin	Matthews
	Chapman	Morgan
	Cochran	Morris
	Coit	Otis
	Craik	I. Parker
	Dana	J. Parker
	Davis	Reed
	Dennis	Rutledge
	Dent	Schureman
	Evans	Sewall
	A. Foſter	Shepard
	D. Foſter	Sinnickſon
	J. Freeman	Sitgreaves
	Glenn	N. Smith
	Goodrich	Sprague
	Gordon	Thatcher
	Grove	Thomas
	Harper	Thompſon
	Hartley	Tillinghaſt
	Hindman	Van Alen
	Holmes	Wadſworth—52.

NAYS.

Maſſ.	Meſſ. Freeman	*Virg.*	Harriſon
	Skinner		Jones
	Varnum		New
N. Y.	Elmendorf		Nicholas
	Havens		A. Trigg
	Livingſton		J. Trigg
	Van Cortlandt		Venable
Penn.	Bard	*N. C.*	Blount
	Findley		Bryan
	Gallatin		Gilleſpie
	Gregg		Locke
	Hanna		Macon
	M'Clenachan		M'Dowell
Mar.	S. Smith		Stanford
	Sprigg		R. Williams
Virg.	Brent	*S. C.*	Benton
	Cabell		W. Smith
	T. Claiborne		Sumpter
	Clay	*Geor.*	Baldwin
	Clopton		Milledge
	Dawſon	*Ken.*	Fowler
	Giles	*Tenn.*	W. Claiborne.

The ſpeaker then declared the yeas to be 52, and the nays 44; and as the conſtitution required two thirds of the members preſent to carry a reſolution like the preſent, it was not agreed to.

* *The amendment alluded to is in the following words: "and for a groſs indecency of language in his defence before this houſe."*

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, or in his encloſures, in Anne-Arundel county, lying on Shorter's and Fiſhing creeks, and from Short Gut to Hacket's Point, or treſpaſſing in any manner after the date hereof.

JAMES MOSS.

February 19, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Broad creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceaſed.

JOHN GWINN.

FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the [illegible] of [illegible] next, at 11 o'clock, on the premiſes,

THAT beautiful tract of land called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, containing about ſix hundred acres; this land is ſituated in the foreſt of Prince-George's county, near the brick church; it is diſtant about ſeven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Waſhington; it lies nearly in a ſquare, is extremely level, and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and ſmall grain; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, well ſet with timothy, and a ſufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, conſiſting of a comfortable dwelling houſe, with out-houſes, and ſeveral tobacco houſes and other buildings, ſuitable for a plantation. A more particular deſcription is not deemed neceſſary, as thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe this valuable eſtate will have an opportunity of viewing it before the day of ſale. The terms of ſale are as follow: the purchaſer to pay on the day of ſale two thouſand pounds; on the firſt day of December, 1798, two thouſand pounds, and the reſidue on the firſt day of December, 1799, with intereſt.

On the ſame day and at the ſame place, will be ſold, a number of valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women and children; likewiſe a number of horſes, forty or fifty head of cattle, and a conſiderable quantity of corn and hay. Nine months credit will be given, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity.

There will be ſold likewiſe ſeveral valuable houſe ſervants, for caſh. †

HUMPHREY BELT, Sen.

Prince-George's county, January, 1798.

IT being determined by the War Department of the United States to eſtabliſh a recruiting rendezvous at Port Tobacco, in the State of Maryland, under the direction of lieutenant Samuel T. Dyſon, notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received, until the fouth day of March next, at the ſubſcriber's office, in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore, or by Samuel Hanſon, (of Walter) Eſq; at Port-Tobacco aforeſaid, for furniſhing, by contract, during the preſent year, 1798, ſuch rations and quarter-maſters articles as may be required for the uſe of the recruits at the ſaid rendezvous.—

The rations are to be compoſed of

One pound of bread or flour,
Ditto of beef, or ½ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey,
One quart of ſalt,
Two ditto vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One ditto of ſoap,
} Per 100 rations.

JOHN KILTY, Superviſor of the revenue for Maryland.

February 15, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man named SQUIRE, ſays he belongs to THOMAS LAW, Eſq; of the Federal City, about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black complexion; his cloaths are, a blue round cloth over jacket, white cloth trouſers. Unleſs his owner releaſes him he will be ſold for his gaol fees agreeable to law.

† BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff Kent county.

February 14, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 5th of March next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling houſe of Mr. JOSEPH MEEK, ſen.

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSEPH MEEK, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry perſonal property. The ſale to commence between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon; the terms for caſh. And on the eighth of March, the reſidue of the perſonal property of ſaid Joſeph Meek will be expoſed for ſale, at the farm of Mr. William Hammond, generally called Catlings, on the ſame time as before mentioned, and on like terms, by me.

† JOHN MEEK, Executor of Joſeph.

P. S. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims to exhibit their accounts for payment.

February 8, 1798.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling of THOMAS BOYD, deceaſed, in Prince-George's county, on Friday the ſecond of March next,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of women and children, alſo ſome ſtock and houſehold furniture. The terms are, for caſh only.

MARGARET BOYD, Adminiſtratrix of † THOMAS BOYD.

February [illegible], 1798.

FOR SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, conſiſting of four families, the firſt, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for ſervice; the ſecond, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for ſervice; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the ſmall pox except a few ſmall ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that [illegible] may be purchaſed in the ſame neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

[illegible] county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 4, 1797.

In purſuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of the ſtate of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the [illegible] day of March next, [illegible]

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceaſed, lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, containing in the whole about five hundred acres; on this land is a large elegant brick dwelling houſe, and an abundance of fine oak timber. They will be ſold on the following terms, the purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one half the purchaſe money, and intereſt, within one year from the time of ſale, and the reſidue of the principal, and intereſt thereon, within two years from the time of ſale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor, and conveyances in fee-ſimple for the ſaid property, for all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt, in ſaid lands, which was in Townſend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath deſcended to him from Townſend Eden his father, will be made to the reſpective purchaſers on payment of the purchaſe money, and not before. A more particular deſcription of the ſeveral lands, with their reſpective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of ſale. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the ſaid lands at any time to any perſon diſpoſed to become a purchaſer.

RICHARD BOND, Truſtee for ſale of ſaid lands.

Chaptico, January 29, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody on the 28th day of this preſent month, a negro man who ſays his name is JOHN, that he was ſold about five years ago from the eſtate of captain RICHEA, near Hobb's Hole, in Virginia, to PHILIP PAYNE, who lived in Campbell county, in the ſtate of Kentucky, where he continued four years, and ran away in March laſt; he is a likely black fellow, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, about twenty years old; had on a ſtriped cloth coat, with large metal buttons, old cotton velvet breeches, his other cloaths very ſorry, his feet appear remarkable ſmall for his ſize. His maſter is deſired to take him away in two months from this date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences agreeably to law.

ZACH. FORREST, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

December 30, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of conſiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer between ſeventy and eighty buſhels of wheat. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt day of January next, and an extenſive credit will be given for the reſidue. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleaſant ferry, and the ſame diſtance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is ſhod all fours, has a ſplit in one of his houghs, and a remarkable ſhort head, his brand is unknown, he is a ſtrong well made horſe, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapſco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any perſon that takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to me, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON the firſt day of December ſome wicked perſon or perſons ſet fire to my own houſe and ſtables, in the dead of night, whereby they were totally conſumed, with a quantity of wheat, flax, plank, and ſcantling, and a fine brood mare with foal, and a ſaddle horſe periſhed in the flames. Whoever will diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators ſo as to [illegible], in ſuch manner as may bring him or them to condign puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, from

[illegible] ROBERT LAIDLER.

Laidler's Ferry, December 25, 1797.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING

A DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS of MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the preſent time, incluſive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publiſh every LAW, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obſcurities created, the conſequence of progreſſive ſubdiviſions, which neceſſarily reſulted, to anſwer the annual purpoſes of legiſlative convenience. The LAWS within this ſpace of time, include all our STATUTES, ſince HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the firſt importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the ſtudent, in toiling through the dreary courſe of many perplexing ſeſſions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have alſo frequently evidenced a ſollicitude, that theſe LAWS were comprized in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in peruſal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leiſure from neceſſary avocations, to digeſt a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of LAWS is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a LAW, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a deſpot, or ariſtocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legiſlative capacity, from the very freedom and ſpirit of the organization, our codes are naturally ſwelled to a more bulky ſize; ſometimes from the frequency of change in our repreſentation, and ſometimes from kindred cauſes. Though this is one of the conſequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we conſider the unparallelled privileges and bleſſings we enjoy, under our Conſtitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we ſhould not be unmindful of our duty, unanimouſly to co-operate in the moſt earneſt and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for ſuch ſignal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiouſly diſplayed, will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, for their approbation; becauſe the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the conſtituted authorities, without their previous acquieſcence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of ſuch evil practices, have already been too manifeſt to require animadverſion, and too ſeverely felt by us a people, not to diſcourage repetition. The whole, it is truſted, will be found uſeful to the magiſtrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it ſhould prove ſo in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to preſs as ſoon as the ſubſcription is ſufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each ſubſcriber, at the time of ſubſcribing, ſhall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy ſubſcribed for, (to enable the printer to go ſpeedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the ſame kind, containing the ſame quantity of matter, are ſold for; it cannot be aſcertained at preſent, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any inviſible accident ſhould counteract this plan, ſo as to produce miſcarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution, in ſuch caſe, or caſes, the money advanced, ſhall be returned to the reſpective perſons ſubſcribing.

☞ Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, bookſellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Annapolis, taken up as a ſtray, a large red and white COW, marked with a crop and an under cut in the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

December 18, 1797. MARY WATSON.

In Council, Annapolis, January 12, 1798.

ORDERED, That the reſolutions paſſed by the general aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting certificates and bills of credit, be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the principal and intereſt due on all certificates heretofore iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland, other than thoſe diſtinguiſhed as fraudulent ones, provided the ſame are brought into the treaſury for payment, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798.

Reſolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore iſſued and funded by the ſtate of Maryland, bring the ſame to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment of principal and intereſt, on or before the firſt day of October next, and that no intereſt on any certificates heretofore iſſued, which ſhall accrue after the ſaid firſt day of October, 1798, ſhall be paid thereafter, nor the principal ſum until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

Reſolved, That ſuch part of the five months pay, due to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, and due for ſervices on board the barges, as ſhall not be demanded of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798, be not paid to any perſon or perſons demanding any part of the ſame thereafter, but be ſubject to ſuch appropriation as ſhall hereafter be declared.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed, to pay off and diſcharge the amount of principal and intereſt of ſuch bills of credit, of the emiſſion under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treaſury, on or before the firſt day of October next.

Reſolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June ſeſſion, 1780, do not bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment, on or before the firſt day of October, 1798, that all intereſt from that time ceaſe thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the reſolutions paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, for limitting the time to the firſt of July laſt for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the ſame are hereby reſcinded.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorſed;

By the ſenate, December 26, 1797: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the ſenate, December 29, 1797: Read the ſecond time and aſſented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the SENATE, January 17, 1798.

On motion, ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act for the direction of ſheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries, paſſed at this ſeſſion, be publiſhed as ſoon as may be for four weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, Eaſton, George-town, and two Baltimore papers, for the information of the ſheriffs and coroners.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

An ACT for the direction of ſheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

WHEREAS the integrity, experience and intelligence of jurors, is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the due adminiſtration of juſtice: And whereas the ſheriffs frequently return jurors very inadequate to the diſcharge of the important duties aſſigned to them;

II. *Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That all ſheriffs and coroners within this ſtate already commiſſioned, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in March next, take the following oath, or affirmation, (as the caſe may be,) before ſome judge or juſtice of the court of the county for which they may have been reſpectively commiſſioned, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, "or affirm, (as the caſe may be,) that in ſummoning "jurors to be returned to any of the courts of this "ſtate, and that in executing every writ or precept "which ſhall come to my hands for the return of "jurors, I will uſe my utmoſt diligence to ſummon and return, as jurors, ſober and judicious "perſons, of good reputation, and qualified by the "laws of this ſtate to ſerve as jurors, and to prevent "any man being ſummoned or returned by me, or by "any officer under me, who in my judgment will be "influenced in determining any of the matters which "ſhall come before him as a juror by hatred, malice "or ill will, fear, favour or affection, or by any partiality whatever; and that I will not ſummon or return as a juror any perſon, who, in my opinion, or "to my knowledge, may be ſolicitous to be returned "upon the pannel of jurors;" and that they reſpectively return a certificate of ſuch oath or affirmation to the clerk of the court of the county for which ſuch perſon is commiſſioned as ſheriff, or coroner, within twenty days thereafter, there to be recorded by ſaid clerk, whoſe duty it is hereby declared to be to record the ſame amongſt the proceedings of the preceding county court; and that in caſe any ſheriff or coroner ſhall neglect to take ſuch oath or affirmation, or return a certificate thereof as aforeſaid, the perſon ſo neglecting ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment before the diſtrict court of the county for which ſuch perſon is commiſſioned, and applied to the uſe of ſaid county.

III. *And be it enacted*, That no perſon ſhall be ſummoned as a juror by any ſheriff or coroner of this ſtate to two general or county courts ſucceſſively.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That every ſheriff and coroner hereafter commiſſioned within this ſtate ſhall, before he be allowed to proceed on the execution of his office, beſides the uſual oaths or affirmations as required by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate, take the oath, or affirmation, (as the caſe may be,) above preſcribed, before ſome judge or juſtice of the court of the county [illegible] be [illegible] commiſſioned, and [illegible] a certificate of ſuch oath or affirmation to the clerk of the court of the county for which ſuch perſon may be commiſſioned, there to be recorded as aforeſaid.

V. *And be it enacted*, That the different ſheriffs or coroners of this ſtate ſhall not, after the end of this general aſſembly, ſummon as a juror in any caſe, or return upon a pannel as a juror, any perſon who may not have arrived to the age of twenty-five years, and who doth not poſſeſs the other qualifications required by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly no juſtice of the peace ſhall be exempt or privileged from being ſummoned and returned upon the pannel of jurors to the county court, or general court of this ſtate, any former law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That after the paſſage of this act the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate ſhall not permit their deputies, or any of them, to ſummon any juror or jurors whom they have not directed them to ſummon.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate ſhall return to their reſpective county courts a pannel of forty-eight jurors, qualified as aforeſaid, out of which the ſaid reſpective courts ſhall direct the clerk to draw, by ballot, twenty-three perſons, who ſhall be empannelled and ſworn to ſerve as grand jurors during the term to which they ſhall be ſummoned; and the perſons remaining upon the ſaid original pannel ſhall attend the court, and ſerve as petit jurors.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in all civil caſes called for trial in the general and county courts, in which a jury ſhall be neceſſary according to the laws and conſtitution of this ſtate, twenty perſons from the pannel of petit jurors ſhall be drawn, by ballot, by the clerks, under the direction of the ſaid reſpective courts, and the names of the twenty perſons ſhall be written upon two liſts, and one of the ſaid liſts ſhall be forthwith delivered to the reſpective parties, or their counſel in the cauſe, and it ſhall and may be lawful for each of the ſaid parties, or their counſel, to ſtrike out four perſons from the ſaid liſt, and the remaining twelve perſons ſhall thereupon be immediately empannelled, and ſworn as the petit jury in ſuch cauſe; and if the ſaid parties, or their counſel, or either of them, ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſtrike out from the ſaid liſts the number of perſons hereby directed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the reſpective courts aforeſaid to direct their clerks to ſtrike out from the liſt of the party or parties ſo neglecting or refuſing the number of perſons herein before mentioned, and the remaining twelve perſons ſhall be empannelled, and ſworn as aforeſaid; provided nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed, or conſtrued to take away the right of any perſon or perſons to challenge the array or polls of any pannel returned, in the manner always allowed by the laws of this ſtate, or in any manner to affect or change any of the proviſions contained in the act, entitled, A ſupplement to an act concerning petitions for freedom, paſſed at November ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next.

MR. ALLEN, on board the Ranger, Annapolis. Nicholas Brice (2), Aza Beall, Thomas Barber, Annapolis; Richard Booth, Weſt river.

Right rev. Thos. J. Claggett, D. D. care of William Cooke, John Callahan, William Coe, Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Joſhua Dorſey (2), Benjamin Doctor, Benjamin Dulany (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Mr. Guerin (2), William Gilmour, Annapolis; John Galloway Son, Weſt river.

William Hammond, Samuel Harvey Howard, Zeb. Hollingſworth (3), Annapolis; William Harwood, Richard Harriſon, Anne-Arundel county.

Henry Johnſton, Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Mr. Langlois, Thomas Liſbey (3), Annapolis.

Robert Milligan, John M'Iver, Richard Mackubin (2), Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Joſeph Maccubbin, Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Nicholls, Annapolis.

Martin O'Dubigg, Annapolis.

Poſtmaſter, Thomas Pyper, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Benjamin Ringgold, care of John Galloway, John Ridgely, John Rue, care of William Logan, Annapolis.

Sheriff elect of Anne-Arundel county, James Steele, Annapolis.

Colonel Tootle, J. A. Taraſcon, John Tayloe, Annapolis.

Levin Winder, Eliz. Whitewood, capt. H. Wilſon, on board the ſchooner Felicity (2), Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek.

John Young, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

January 1, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber has eloped from him many NEGRO MEN whom he has reaſon to think are employed by white people to work for them. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with or employing my ſaid negroes in any manner whatever, as I ſhall in that caſe proſecute every offender to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

BENNETT DARNALL.

January 26, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. John [illegible] in Leonard town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

[illegible] 1797.

An Overſeer Wanted.

I WISH to engage for [illegible] the enſuing year, to ſuperintend and manage a ſmall farm. None but a ſingle man, who can come well recommended to me for his honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry, need apply, but to ſuch an one liberal wages will be given.

A Diſtillery to be Erected.

I WANT to employ ſome perſon who underſtands planning, and who can build, or will ſuperintend the building of a ſmall though complete diſtillery for the diſtillation of grain, to ſuch an one a liberal compenſation will be made for his ſervices; the work muſt be done by contract, and if deemed neceſſary ſecurity will be required, after which the money contracted to be paid will be advanced as it may be wanted. This diſtillery is to be erected within [illegible] miles of this city.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, February 6, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the firſt Monday in March next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day enſuing,

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY now dwells, ſituated on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the ſituation high and healthy, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of the Cheſapeake Bay, Weſt river and Herring Bay, in a fine ſporting country, and convenient to fine oyſters, fiſh, and wild fowl in the proper ſeaſons, great part of the land is of the firſt quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of wood land with care and attention to ſupply the uſes of a farm. The title is ſecure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchaſer on payment of the purchaſe money, and it will be ſold on a credit of one, two, and three years; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold 48 valuable ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children, 50 head of cattle, and 11 horſes and mules. Purchaſers to any amount not exceeding £20 to pay caſh, above that ſum to give bond, with approved ſecurity, payable in 12 months. All perſons having claims againſt Joſeph Galloway are requeſted to produce them to the ſubſcribers, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Truſtees for ſale
DAVID LYNN, } of ſaid eſtate.

January 10, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed by the judges of the general court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on the fifteenth day of March next, for READY CASH,

THE following lands, to wit: HENRY'S PARK, Part of CONCLUSION, Part of INVASION, and Part of CUMBERLAND; the whole is ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres, more or leſs, being the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL, and which were taken to ſatisfy a judgment obtained by JOHN MOALE againſt ſaid Ruſſell. The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Late ſheriff of Anne-Arundel-county.

February 1, 1798.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers and the public in general for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs, and informs them that he ſtill carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs in all its branches, in the beſt manner. He has juſt received a large quantity of the beſt Boſton bend ſoal-leather, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or green hides; he has alſo for ſale, hide leather and calf ſkins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, ſhoe thread, reſin, linſeed, whale and tanner's oil, and ſundry other articles too tedious too mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for ſale, that is uſed to Kitchen work.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in September laſt, a dark mulatto man named SAUL or SOLOMON BOOTH, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrait made, and talks very ſmoothly. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, if taken in the ſtate of Maryland, if out of the ſtate the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living about ſix miles from Hager's-town, on Antietam creek, Waſhington county.

JOSEPH CHENEY.

January 17, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, legally atteſted, likewiſe all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

BENJAMIN CARR, }
ROBERT CARR, } Executors.
ROBERT WELCH, }

January 22, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
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